

Sheikh Zayed's Riyadh talks aimed at coordinating policies

AMMAN, March 24 (R). — United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan held talks in Riyadh with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia today on ways to coordinate the two countries' policies, Riyadh radio said. Sheikh Zayed, who arrived in Riyadh yesterday on a two-day visit, also discussed Arab and international issues with King Khalid, the radio said. Saudi Arabia and the UAE have adopted similar stands on oil pricing in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Volume 3, Number 711

AMMAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1978 — RABIE AL THANI 15, 1378

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Plot to kill Bhutto in condemned cell alleged

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 24 (R). — The wife of condemned former Pakistan prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said today a plot had been hatched to poison him in his death cell. Bhutto's wife said the idea was to make it appear that he committed suicide rather than face the gallows. Mrs. Bhutto warned of the poison plot in a letter to the superintendent of the jail where her husband is held. She said the plot had been hatched by "some high authorities" in Rawalpindi, headquarters of the Pakistan army and home of military ruler Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, who ousted Mr. Bhutto last July. An official spokesman said Mrs. Bhutto's allegation was so preposterous and baseless it did not deserve any comment.

Appeal planned

Lawyers for Mr. Bhutto, 50, said they would file an appeal tomorrow against his death sentence. The high court gave him se-

ven days to appeal to the Supreme Court against his conviction on charges of murder, attempted murder and conspiracy to murder. The prosecution said Mr. Bhutto in 1974 ordered his paramilitary federal security force to kill a vociferous political opponent, Mr. Ahmad Raza Kasuri. Mr. Kasuri escaped unhurt when his car was ambushed on the way home from a wedding in Lahore. But his father died in a hail of machine-gun bullets. Four members of the now-disbanded security force sentenced to death along with Mr. Bhutto have already lodged appeals. If the Supreme Court turns down the appeals, Mr. Bhutto's only chance of cheating the hangman's noose would be a mercy petition to Pakistan's President Faruq Ali Chaudhry. Leaders of several countries have already asked the military regime to commute the death sentence on humanitarian grounds. But General Zia-ul-Haq in a television interview broadcast in London last night said that Mr. Bhutto was not above the law and that it was not in his power to spare the condemned leader.

Libya accepts call for Arab summit meeting

SANA'A, March 23 (R). — The Libyan Jamahiriyah has accepted North Yemen's call for an urgent Arab summit on Lebanon, official sources said. The sources said North Yemeni President Ahmad Ali Ghasmi received today a message from the Libyan head of state, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, containing this acceptance. The message was delivered by the Libyan Ambassador Faraj Ibn Jallil. The sources said that President Ghasmi received also another message from President Sadat accepting the Yemeni call for the summit.

Saudi Arabia urges meeting

ABU DHABI, March 24 (R). — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal called in an interview with the Emirates News Agency today for an early Arab summit conference. In a report from Riyadh, the agency quoted Prince Saud as saying that the Arab world was passing through a "critical time" which had been made worse by the "tragedy of Lebanon." He said such a conference was necessary "to take joint action in the face of the dangers threatening our nation."

Vice President of Iraq will visit Havana

BAGHDAD, March 24 (R). — Iraqi Vice President Taha Moheideen Maarouf will visit Cuba for talks aimed at strengthening bilateral relations, it was announced today. Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammoudi, who has had a series of meetings with his Cuban counterpart, Senior Isidro Malmierca, said a high-level delegation would accompany the vice-president. He gave no date for the visit. A statement today said the Cuban minister, who arrived on Wednesday for a four-day visit, had talks with Iraqi leaders on closer bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Gunmen wound Turin politician

TURIN, Italy, March 24 (R). — A former mayor of Turin was wounded in a hail of revolver shots today and an anonymous phone caller said the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group was responsible, police reported. If the message is confirmed it will be the first attack by the leftwing guerrillas since their kidnapping of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro in Rome on March 16. Five of Mr. Moro's bodyguards were shot dead in the kidnapping. In today's ambush two men fired 14 bullets at Mr. Giovanni Pico 46, one of Turin's most prominent Christian Democrat politicians who was city mayor from 1973 to 1975. Police said the gunman, who had been waiting outside Mr. Pico's apartment building, had escaped in a small Fiat car accompanied by two other people. The former mayor was hit four times, but hospital officials said later his condition was not serious.

U.N. troops position in south Lebanon as moves taken to deny guerrillas aid, reinforcements

BEIRUT, March 24 (R). — United Nations troops poured into the shell-torn towns and villages of south Lebanon today on their mission to keep the peace between Palestinians and Israelis, but the Palestinian commandos fought on sporadically. Vowing to continue the guerrilla war, they reported staging hit-and-run raids against Israeli units. With an Israeli-declared ceasefire in its fourth day, the vanguard of a 4,000-strong U.N. detachment took up positions south of the Litani River, which marks the limit of the invasion, 24 kms. from the Israeli border. More than 600 French, Swedish and Iranian soldiers moved through Israeli-held territory to the banks of the Litani and into the port city of Tyre, the last major Palestinian stronghold south of the river. Official U.N. sources said more than 200 French paratroopers set up temporary headquarters in a Lebanese army barracks in Tyre. A similar number of Swedish troops were at a U.N. observation post at the coastal village of Naqura, four kms. from the border. The Iranians were stationed at inland towns and villages overlooking the Litani, the sources said. They said 300 other French soldiers arrived in Beirut today, and the first contingent of a 700-man Norwegian unit was due tomorrow.

Gunfight averted

At one point a U.N. officer intervened to avert the threat of a gunfight, he said. The Palestinians said one of their units killed an unknown number of Israelis in a hit-and-run raid in the hills 10 kms. south-east of Tyre.

A Palestinian military spokesman said that in another attack, an Israeli vehicle was destroyed by rocket fire on the road between the northern Israeli town of Metullah and Marjayoun in occupied Lebanon. Another vehicle had been destroyed by a mine at nearby Ibi Al Saqi he said. One guerrilla group warned the U.N. peacekeepers that it would not tolerate any involvement in what it termed an imperialist-Zionist plan. The newspaper of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said in an editorial: "If the aim of sending the U.N. force is to pursue the implementation of the imperialist-Zionist plan, the Palestinian and Lebanese revolutionaries will have new tasks — to prevent the achievement of that aim."

Reinforcements blocked

The daily Al Thawra Mustamirra (the revolution continues) said the guerrillas would continue to fight the invasion force, "and that means they will strike at all those who try to protect these forces." The Palestinians' ability to wage a long-term guerrilla war

in the south suffered a major setback today when the Arab Deterrent Force said it would prevent arms and reinforcements from entering Lebanon. The 30,000-strong force, which has supervised security since the civil war ended in November, 1976, said the move was aimed at blocking any military interference or escalation in the south following the intervention of the U.N. troops.

Informal sources said, that if fully implemented, the decision would be a serious blow to Palestinian guerrillas, most of whose arms came from outside Lebanon. One commando said: "It appears the Palestinians are being crushed between the Israeli hammer and the Syrian anvil. This decision must increase tension and raise the threat of clashes." Syria had earlier agreed to transport Israeli military aid to the guerrillas, and a convoy of Iraqi and Libyan lorries carrying weapons was seen heading towards a Palestinian stronghold north of the Litani on Tuesday. The ADF communiqué said its troops had also been ordered to prevent the entry of any medical, food or clothing supplies not approved by the Lebanese government. Lebanon's Moslem Premier, Salim Al Hoss, joined Christian President Elias Sarkis in calling today upon Arab countries to refrain from sending volunteers and arms to help guerrillas resume the fighting against Israeli forces "as we have chosen to secure an Israeli withdrawal from the south through the United Nations." President Sarkis said in a statement: "We reject any intervention from any side or country on our territory, without our prior consent."

There was no immediate indication of what effect the decision would have on international aid flooding into the country for an estimated 265,000 refugees who fled their homes during the Israeli onslaught. Independent sources here believe more than 1,000 people, the majority of them civilians, were killed in the south Lebanon invasion between March 14 and 21.

Begin's future looks bleak after dismal failure of U.S. talks

TEL AVIV, March 24 (R). — Israel will start to withdraw from south Lebanon within a week but will send its army back in again if the United Nations truce force fails to prevent Palestinian commando raids, Defence Minister Ezer Weizman said today.

Mr. Weizman discussed aspects of Israel's invasion of south Lebanon and the planned replacement of its army there by 4,000 U.N. troops in an interview with the afternoon newspaper, Maariv.

Army Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Mordechai Gur said several military units have already been pulled out of south Lebanon but that the main force would remain there until the United Nations force was fully deployed in the area. Meanwhile Prime Minister Menachem Begin returned home today from his bleak encounter with President Jimmy Carter and said he saw no need for a change in Israel's policies.

He defended his refusal to yield to American demands for Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank of the river Jordan and from Gaza.

It would, said Mr. Begin, have been easier to give in to U.S. demands than to resist them — "but we felt we were dealing with matters that concerned the future of the nation and the lives of our children."

Asked about Mr. Weizman's call for a broadening of the government coalition, Mr. Begin said he would welcome this provided the opposition accepted administration policies. "I do not think," he said, "that the policies of the government chosen by the people have to be amended."

Dismal low

The Weizman proposal, made in interviews with two Israeli afternoon newspapers, was for a "national peace government." Asked about this by reporters, Mr. Weizman disclaimed.

Mr. Begin yesterday confirmed he had rejected President Jimmy Carter's proposals to revive Middle East peace initiatives. In an interview with NBC television, Mr. Begin admitted that his latest round of talks with President Carter had been "difficult." He affirmed that Israel re-



Mr. Begin gestures during his address to the National Press Club in Washington on Thursday night. (AP wirephoto)

mained opposed to the three concessions requested by President Carter: 1) Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, 2) The establishment of a Palestinian entity, and 3) An end to Israeli settlements in occupied territories. Leaders of the opposition Labour Party, thrown out of office last May for the first time since Israel was born, studied the political omens carefully. For the first time since Mr. Begin came to power, Labour now has a case it can argue with confidence. It has always been Labour policy that Israel should withdraw from at least part of the West Bank. Public unease, reflected in newspaper editorials, over antagonism between Jerusalem and Washington could prove an advantage to Labour. Some members plan to demand at a weekend meeting of Labour's central committee that the Party pushes for Mr. Begin's resignation.

No hugs for Begin

Last night Mr. Begin appealed in New York, over the heads of American leaders, for U.S. support for Israel's position and asked the powerful American Jewish community to help to sell Israel's peace plan. Mr. Begin, in a hoarse and weary voice, told 1,000 American Jewish leaders here last night that his three days of talks with Mr. Carter were "the most difficult in my life."

And in Washington, the White House refrained from the usual courtesy of issuing a statement on the talks after Mr. Begin submitted alterations. The attitude, the gestures and the facial expressions of the American leaders as Mr. Begin left Washington were in stark contrast to the smiles and hugs with which President Carter bade farewell to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last month. He affirmed that Israel re-

Vance pessimistic on Mideast peace unless Israel changes stance

WASHINGTON, March 24 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Middle East peace negotiations could not progress unless Israel changed its stance on withdrawal from the West Bank and on settlements in occupied Arab lands.

At a news conference following difficult talks this week between President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Vance said resumption of direct talks between Israel and Egypt now was unlikely.

But he said the United States had not given up hope that a peace agreement could be reached. He said Israel and Egypt were also willing to persevere in trying to reach a peace agreement.

"I hope as a result of this we will be able to continue the momentum which has been very much slowed down by recent events," he said. Mr. Vance put heavy stress on U.S. concern for Israel's security, saying that if it came to the point that a mutual defence treaty was essential for an overall Middle East peace settlement, the administration would give serious consideration to recommending this to Congress. He said the U.S. proposed an interim international government for the West Bank and Gaza Strip that would lead to a plebiscite to determine whether the area would retain its interim status or affiliate with Jordan or Israel. There was also disagreement on this proposal, he said.

World News Roundup...

Angola claims Zairian attack repelled

LONDON, March 24 (R). — Angola said today it had repelled an attack across its border by forces from neighbouring Zaire. Lusanda Radio, monitored in London, said the Zaire forces were backed by planes and helicopters in the attack four days ago. The radio issued a defence ministry communiqué as saying the invading forces had occupied the village of Calanda near the Angolan border in the Caxambu salient, which juts into Zaire and Zambia. The radio added: "Calanda was liberated by Angolan forces and the enemy fled."

Egyptian-Israeli relations improving?

CAIRO, March 24 (R). — Iraq has agreed to the Egyptian consulate in Basra, southern Iraq, opening in exchange for an Iraqi consulate in Egypt's second largest city of Alexandria, the mass circulation Al Akhbar newspaper reported today. The newspaper criticised the decision, saying: "Why should Egypt accept the reopening of an Iraqi consulate at a time Baghdad Radio launches daily anti-Egyptian campaigns?" Foreign Ministry officials were not immediately available for comment.

Turkish official assassinated

ANKARA, Turkey, March 24 (AP). — A deputy public prosecutor who had been investigating a union work stoppage was assassinated today as he was entering his car on the way to work, police said. The prosecutor, Dogan Oz, was shot twice in the head, police reported. They said the gunman, described by eyewitnesses as a young man wearing a khaki-coloured parka, fled on foot after the shooting. Police launched a manhunt throughout the city. More than 90 persons have died so far this year in Turkey of political violence.

Ethiopia claims "liberation" of southern front

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP). — Ethiopian forces have "totally liberated" the southern front area once occupied by Somali invaders, Radio Addis Ababa reported today from the Ethiopian capital. The radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said Ethiopian regular forces and militia deployed in southern Ghar near Imi captured El Coyre Sunday and Bare Thursday and "are reorganizing and pacifying the people." The radio made no mention of whether any of the estimated 12,000 Cuban troops in the country helped in the operation.

Dr. TAMIM F. ZOUMOT

Bachelor of Dental Surgery

Announces that he has now opened his own clinic on Jabal Amman, Second Circle, behind the American Embassy in Khatib Str. He receives patients daily:

9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Telephone 41756.

YOUSSEF SAID, SAUWAH & PARTNERS
INTERNATIONAL
REMOVAL & PACKING

ARE YOU MOVING?
HAVE A PACKING
PROBLEM?

CALL JIRPAC

TELEPHONE 6127 — JORDA BUILDING NEAR
MINISTRY OF HEALTH — JARAL HUSSEIN

Jordanian-Pakistani meetings begin in April

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — Meetings of the joint Jordanian-Pakistani Committee, which was set up as a result of the protocol drawn up between both countries in 1976, will start in the beginning of April.

The head of the Jordanian team, Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni, said that the two parties will sign a cultural protocol and an agreement to organise the hiring of labourers.

The possibility of starting joint projects in the fields of industry, tourism, textiles, food and light engineering industries will also be discussed.

The Jordanian party also includes Jordan's ambassador in Islamabad, the secretary general of the National Planning Council, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and other officials.

National News Roundup

King offers condolences

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today delegated Mr. 'Amer Khammash, the Minister of Court to represent him at the funeral of the late former cabinet minister Sami Ayyoub and to offer condolences to the bereaved family. The funeral took place today.

Committee formed to supervise aid to Lebanon

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The Amman Chamber of Commerce today appointed a committee to supervise the collection of contributions for the war victims in the south of Lebanon. The fifteen-member committee later held a meeting at which it decided that the Amman Chamber of Commerce will serve as the centre for collecting various contributions and for this purpose will also coordinate work with chambers of commerce throughout the country. The committee also issued an urgent appeal to all citizens to make generous contributions for the benefit of the victims in Lebanon.

Jordan Uni. to translate science books

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The University of Jordan has decided to form a special committee to study a draft project for translating scientific books. The committee will be made up of the deans of the faculties of science, education and scientific research. The committee will be

entrusted with the task of choosing the subjects to be translated, the choice of translators, and the revision of translated material before being published.

Traffic problems to be investigated

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The Amman Municipality Committee has decided to form a sub-committee to study traffic problems in the capital and to suggest solutions for them. The committee includes the traffic director, the president of the Drivers' Association and five members from the Amman municipality.

Jordan participates in Arabic teaching symposium

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The University of Jordan is taking part in the current symposium on teaching Arabic to foreigners held at Riyadh, a university source said today. The source said that a number of Arab experts on the subject are taking part in the symposium and Jordan is represented by Dr. Fawwaz Touqan, Professor of Arabic literature at the University of Jordan, who will present a research paper on teaching Arabic using latin letters.

Delegates attend conference on deaf

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The pan-Arab committee for the Care the Deaf hold a general conference in Damascus Saturday, March 25. During the four-day meetings, the committee will study research work conducted in the Arab World over the past four years on ways to help deaf people. Jordan will be represented at the conference by Dr. Zeid Hamzeh who will present a special study on the conditions of deaf children based upon research carried out at a kindergarten for the deaf, the first of its kind established in Jordan.

Photographers wanted

The Jordan Times wants to see the work of photographers with black and white prints of any and all scenes in Jordan, either individual pictures or collections of photo-stories on a single theme. We are interested in publishing individual photos or photo-stories on a regular basis, and we'd like to see the work of local photographers, both Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike.

If you have photos to show or would like to do some feature photos for the Jordan Times, please contact Mr. Khouri at the Jordan Times offices any day between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m. and between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. to make an appointment.

Advertise by mail In the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 3.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 3, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimeters on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 3 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 6, three insertions cost JD 9, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 4 for 40 words and JD 5 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash, only to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times
P.O. Box 6710
Amman, Jordan

Advertisers in Jordan must pay in Jordanian dinars; those in Syria may pay in Syrian currency at the going conversion rate.

(write one word only per box -- please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

Coming & Going...

Development research team here

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — A group of participants in a programme of evaluating development projects in Arab countries arrived here today to make a practical study of Jordanian development plans. The group will visit four industrial schemes and three agricultural projects in the country. The Kuwait-based Arab Institute for Planning is sponsoring the evaluation programme in cooperation with the International Economic Institute affiliated to the World Bank.

Housing team leaves for Muscat

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The Director General of the Housing Bank, Mr. Zuhair Khoury and the Director of the Housing Corporation Mr. Hamdallah Nabulsi left for Muscat today to help in the creation of a Housing Corporation in the Sultanate of Oman. Oman has a one-million-dinar share in the Housing Bank.

Waqfs minister goes to mosque meeting

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — Minister of Waqfs Kamel Al Sharif today left for Saudi Arabia to represent at the four-day meeting of the International Higher Council for Mosques which will start in Mecca Saturday. The council will discuss a number of Islamic subjects, especially the meaning of the mosque and the restoration of mosques.

Railway boards appointed

AMMAN, March 24 (JT). — The Council of Ministers has appointed a new board of directors for the Aqaba Railway Corporation to serve for a three-year term. The board includes, in addition to the chairman who is the minister of transport, five other members. These are the under-secretary of the Ministry of Transport, the director of the Aqaba Harbour Corporation, and representatives of the minister of Waqf, the National Planning Council and the private sector. The Council of Ministers also appointed a new board of directors for the Jordan Hijaz Railway for a two-year term. The chairman is again the minister of transport, in addition to the five members of the board of directors of the Aqaba Railway Corporation.

Kathraba to receive JD 12 m.

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA). — The Municipal Credit Fund has agreed to give the Kathraba village council in the Governorate of Karak a loan of JD 12,000 to be spent on electricity projects.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS

WINE & DINE ON A TRAIN OR IN A BEDDING TENT ATMOSPHERE

WAGON STOP

94770

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB

opens for dinner an elegant oriental buffet

TEL: 62181 AMMAN

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT

Jabal Hussein Near Maxin Circle.

Here you can enjoy the Mandarin Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 12:30 to 4:00 and 6:00 to midnight. For take home food orders please call 25788.

SOON IN AMMAN

TASTE THE FAMOUS

CUISINE

IN BEIRUT, TEL. 348308/348307
NICOSIA 49616/49617
LONDON 570-1225/2248

INDIAN RESTAURANTS

FURNITURE

FINLANDIA

Our fine products made by experienced Finnish craftsmen include the following:

- Furniture for the home and office.
- Ceramic dishes and tableware.
- Handcrafted jewelry.

344 CIRCLE, JABAL AMMAN, NEXT TO NEW INSURANCE BLDG. TEL. 42887

SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM

CIVIL DEFENCE STREET, TEL. 43399

FORNOCOSM-AMMAN

Luxurious furniture handcrafted in Sweden. Assortment of office and home furniture.

EUROPEAN FURNITURE SHOWROOM

400 SQUARE METRES OF SITTING ROOMS

CHROME FURNITURE & LIGHTING FITTINGS

ABDALL NEAR B.B.M.E. BRANCH

TEL. 65693-65778

AD DART

a place for a beautiful and comfortable stay. We have a very modern and comfortable room for you. Visit us today at 1001 East Street, Tel. 33990

FOOD-MARKETS ETC.

Do U wanna beer?

Schlitz IS HERE

Call 44238 or 44943

Ingento Super Market

MISC.

EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)

OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.

The best Ever Made in Optic

Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42043

To advertise in this section

phone 67871-2-3

SWEETS

CONFECTIONERY GIFTS BONBONNIERS

PATCHI

JABAL AMMAN, WADI ESSER ST. TEL. 4960

JABAL HUSSEIN, MOUSHAIR RD. TEL. 3098

CAPRICCI

TRAVEL & SHIPPING

SHIPPING TRAVEL & TOURISM

WORLD-WIDE HOTEL RESERVATIONS

AIR CARGO FORWARDERS

CLEARANCE DOOR TO DOOR

Please contact:

AMIN KAWAR & SONS

Travel & Tourism Agency

1001 EAST STREET, TEL. 33990

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.

TRAVEL TOURISM PACKING FREIGHT FORWARDING TRANSIT INSURANCE

WORLD WIDE SERVICE

5100 HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 4778 & 6228 FOR. 0143

AMMAN JORDAN

RENT A CAR

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR

BRAND NEW MODELS

TEL. 25767

NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR

SHEPHERD HOTEL

Tel. 39197-8

FLOWER SHOPS

FLOWERS PLANTS

Bouquet

Our experts specialise in gardening, landscaping & plant maintenance.

Shmessany Rd. Tel. 37820

TALAL AGRICULTURE CO.

Gardening contractors. All kinds of flowers for all occasions. Decorative plants for indoors & outdoors imported from Italy & Holland. Plastic voices.

HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 6397

AMMAN

BUSINESS SUPPLIES

Let the specialists provide you with all your office equipment needs!

THE JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD.

(Agents and distributors)

"THE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CENTER OF JORDAN"

Showrooms - King Hussein St. Tel. 24122-3

Offices - Prince Muhammad St. Tel. 42724

Broken tanker splits leaking last 50,000 American coal miners vote tons of oil into sea on new tentative contract

BREST, France, March 24 (R). — High winds and heavy seas today snapped the last piece holding the broken Amoco-Cadiz supertanker together and the vessel's remaining 50,000 tons of oil began leaking into the sea, maritime officials said. The tanker, which ran aground just over a week ago, had almost stopped leaking the rest of its original 230,000-ton cargo yesterday, but officials feared this would now seep into the sea by Sunday.

The stern section of the Liberian-registered supertanker, containing the bridge and engine rooms, had turned 180 degrees and was facing out to sea.

The bow section, where the last oil was held, faced the jagged coast, already heavily polluted. Officials for the American Oil Company (Amoco) which owns the ship, did not say how the break-up would affect earlier plans to pump off its remaining oil.

Fire plan

Salvage experts were studying the possibility of setting fire to the stricken tanker as one way of preventing its remaining oil from spilling out, Amoco Vice President Harry Renken said yesterday.

Taiwan agrees to aid Saudi Arabian development

TAIPEI, March 24 (R). — Taiwan and Saudi Arabia yesterday agreed in principle to strengthen cooperation in developing the oil kingdom's industry, electrification, trade, transportation and agriculture, the Central News Agency reported.

Agreements were made by Taiwanese Vice Economy Minister Chang Kwang-shan and Saudi Arabia's Deputy Minister of Finance and National Economy Dr. Mansoor Al Tawfi at a panel discussion of the Third Taiwan-Saudi Permanent Joint Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation, the agency said.

Under the agreements, Taiwan will help Saudi Arabia build three industrial zones each in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam, and construct a fertilizer plant with a capacity of 500,000 tons, it said.

The China (Taiwan) External Trade Development Council will set up a Taiwan products exhibition centre in Dammam, building material exhibition and supply centres in Jeddah, according to the agreements.

Taiwan also agreed to help Saudi Arabia to train farmers and agricultural technicians in the use of small farm machinery, the agency said.

"There has been a lot of discussion about the possibility of burning this oil," he told a press conference yesterday. "It is one possibility but there is no plan yet to burn or explode the ship."

He said the French navy had asked Amoco and other oil companies for information on cases when grounded oil tankers were set on fire, "but we do not know of any example in the past when controlled burning has been effective and efficient."

In 1968 British air force bombers spent several fruitless days trying to set fire to 117,000 tons of oil inside the Liberian-registered tanker Torrey Canyon, which ran aground off western England. The bombs finally broke up the ship after all the oil had seeped out.

The 109,000-ton Amoco-Cadiz lost control of its rudder off Brittany last week and went aground on rocks when efforts to tow it to safety failed.

Today's definite break-up of the ship means the end of hopes of preventing at least some of the oil — totalling more than 200,000 tons — from spilling into the sea.

World wheat conference ends without agreement

GENEVA, March 24 (R). — Six weeks of world talks on a new international wheat agreement ended without agreement yesterday.

Delegates of 68 countries attending a final plenary session of the conference agreed instead to set up a committee to draft a pact by July and to resume full negotiations by next September.

The current 1971 agreement, due to expire in June, was extended unchanged for a year by the 55-member International Wheat Council at a separate meeting here shortly before the conference's last session.

Conference Chairman Arthur Dunkel of Switzerland said the talks had narrowed areas of disagreement and identified areas where further effort was needed to eliminate differences.

According to conference sources, major differences remain

between the United States and the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC).

The U.S. and other big exporters wanted a system of "trigger" prices for "stockpiling" or releasing wheat reserves. But the EEC and other consumers said this was not enough to stabilise prices and called for fixed maximum and minimum prices.

Delegates could not agree on the price range and structure to be set or on the size of a reserve stock needed to support the new accord, the sources said.

Mr. Dunkel will chair the 12-member committee, on which importers and exporters will serve.

The sources said the committee was unlikely to start work for at least a month. It may meet in London, as well as Geneva.

But the serious overcapacity in oil tankers which developed from the recession in world trade and the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973 is still a major headache with both governments and banks attempting to keep hard-pressed domestic shipping industries afloat.

British Airways and Thai International were other early users of the Amber One corridor yesterday, with flights from Bangkok to Hong Kong. Both reported trouble-free passages.

Apart from cutting flying time along one of Asia's busiest routes, use of Amber One will save airlines collectively an estimated \$24 million a year in fuel alone.

Aviation sources said Vietnam and Laos were understood to be still considering applications for the corridor.

Re-opening of Amber One would mean improvements in relations between non-communist Thailand and the communist governments in Laos and Vietnam. An agreement last month opened the way for about ten western and Asian airlines to fly the direct Bangkok-Hong Kong route, rather than going around the Indochina peninsula.

An early user of Amber One was the Hong Kong airline Cathay Pacific, whose flight 703 knocked an hour and 31 minutes off the flight time for the old route around Vietnam.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (R). — The 160,000 members of the United Mine Workers (UMW) union vote today on a tentative contract to end America's longest coal strike.

But ratifying the agreement, the third between the UMW and coal owners since half America's coal fields closed down in early December, is far from certain.

The first was thrown out by the UMW Bargaining Council and the second rejected 2-1 by rank-and-file members.

Unlike the last ballot, which was spread over three days,

Amber One corridor reopens first time since Vietnam War

BANGKOK, March 24 (R). — Air traffic across the skies of Indochina yesterday officially reopened for the first time since the end of the Vietnam War, cutting flying time between Bangkok and Hong Kong by more than an hour and 15 minutes.

Airlines reported no hitches in the use of the Amber One corridor across Laos and Vietnam as the first planes used the route, closed since the final stages of the war in 1975.

Re-opening of Amber One would mean improvements in relations between non-communist Thailand and the communist governments in Laos and Vietnam. An agreement last month opened the way for about ten western and Asian airlines to fly the direct Bangkok-Hong Kong route, rather than going around the Indochina peninsula.

An early user of Amber One was the Hong Kong airline Cathay Pacific, whose flight 703 knocked an hour and 31 minutes off the flight time for the old route around Vietnam.

The flight time from Hong Kong was two hours, 19 minutes. Using the old route it would normally have taken three hours, 50 minutes. The plane then flew on to Singapore.

British Airways and Thai International were other early users of the Amber One corridor yesterday, with flights from Bangkok to Hong Kong. Both reported trouble-free passages.

Apart from cutting flying time along one of Asia's busiest routes, use of Amber One will save airlines collectively an estimated \$24 million a year in fuel alone.

Aviation sources said Vietnam and Laos were understood to be still considering applications for the corridor.

today's vote will last one day with the result expected early tomorrow morning.

The contract, worked out after President Carter obtained a back-to-work court order, would raise the hourly pay of miners from \$7.80 to \$10.20 over three years.

But miners, accustomed to "cradle to grave" medical benefits, for the first time would have to pay up to \$200 a year medical costs — a move resented by many of the rank-and-file.

Proposals under which owners would be able to penalise

wildcat strike leaders have been dropped, but a production incentive clause, another obstacle to ratification, remains.

If it is not passed, the Carter administration will face a deeply embarrassing situation. The earlier court injunction ordering miners back to work under the Taft-Hartley Act, which was widely ignored, has been lifted and it is not clear if another injunction could be obtained or obeyed.

Yesterday, the White House said last month's back-to-work order meant some production had resumed to nearly half of the 4,800 mines closed by the strike.

Meanwhile the strike has caused a sharp increase in oil imports, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported yesterday.

In its latest monthly report on oil market trends, the OECD estimated that the strike was costing the U.S. 250,000 barrels a day in extra consumption.

At an average price for crude in the United States of \$14.55 a barrel, this works out at \$3.6 million.

OECD said the extra oil was mainly heavy fuel oil used for electricity generation.

Since mid-February, imports of oil products to the U.S. had risen almost 50 per cent to 2.8 million barrels per day from 1.8 million barrels.

By Philip Marvin

LONDON, (R.T.) — It was mainly the 65 million ton increase in demand by the U.S. last year, when imports totalled 430 million tons, which gave an estimated six per cent lift to world-wide seaborne oil movements. And it was also port conditions in the U.S. which ensured an increase in employment for some smaller crude carriers that had begun to look obsolete. This, because of their increasing use for lightening Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCCs) into smaller vessels off the U.S. coast.

But the serious overcapacity in oil tankers which developed from the recession in world trade and the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973 is still a major headache with both governments and banks attempting to keep hard-pressed domestic shipping industries afloat.

Men accused of killing Sibai plead innocent

NICOSIA, March 24 (R). — Two Arabs accused of killing Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's friend and adviser Youssef Sibai said in court here today they were innocent.

The two men, Samir Mohammad Khader, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ali, 26, face a mandatory death sentence if convicted of the murder charge.

Both said in statements from the dock of the heavily-guarded assize court that they had not killed Mr. Sibai, Editor of the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram

who was shot dead in a Nicosia hotel on February 18.

But they admitted they took hostages after the killing of Mr. Sibai. They said, however, that they did not harm any of the hostages, nor any Cypriots.

The two accused were arrested and charged after an ill-fated Egyptian commando raid to try to free hostages held aboard an airliner at Larnaca Airport outside Nicosia, February 18. Fifteen Egyptian commandos died when a battle flared with Cypriot national guardsmen at the airport.

The future for tankers is very difficult to forecast. In the product market, for instance, overcapacity of refining facilities makes future import flows difficult to predict. And although President Carter's energy plan of last spring has so far had little effect its goal of cutting U.S. oil imports to 300 million tons by 1985 is still a source of anxiety.

The serious surplus of refinery capacity is particularly undermining the profitability of the European oil industry. Operators such as B.P. have been running their refineries at between two thirds of three quarters of capacity in the past year. In this period alone

steaming on their voyages to reduce operating costs. The cost to the company is expected to be more than \$500,000 a year, but in the present depression operational losses would be greater if the ships were kept in service.

In the past year B.P. has substantially reduced its total fleet. At the end of 1976 it operated 78 of its own tankers and 63 chartered vessels.

It now owns 71 ships of 74 million deadweight tons and operates on period charter a further 55 vessels of 7.8 million tons. It would like to reduce the number of chartered tankers but cannot for the moment as they are all subject to long term contracts.

Meanwhile, in 1976 the company lifted 177 million tons of oil compared to 242 million tons in 1972 before the energy crisis.

Although world-wide 41.5 million dwt. of oil tanker is laid up at present, there is an area of the crude carrier business where there are signs of an improvement in trading conditions. This involves tonnage in the 70,000 to 80,000 dwt. bracket which will be needed to fill gaps in trades to the U.S. where there is a shortage of deep-water ports.

There is also some comfort for oil tanker interests in that orders for new vessels have become almost non-existent. And although the tail of new-buildings contracted during the boom increased the world fleet by 12 million dwt. last year, 1978 deliveries may be offset by scrappings. In 1979, unless there is a sudden increase in orders, the fleet may well even start to shrink.

Another factor is the growing acceptance that tonnage laid up for a period of years — even if it goes into lay-up in good condition — is increasingly unlikely ever to be fit for service again. More than nine million tons of tankers were scrapped in 1977 — a lower figure than 1976 — but it is a process that could well be accelerated.

The future for tankers is very difficult to forecast. In the product market, for instance, overcapacity of refining facilities makes future import flows difficult to predict. And although President Carter's energy plan of last spring has so far had little effect its goal of cutting U.S. oil imports to 300 million tons by 1985 is still a source of anxiety.

The serious surplus of refinery capacity is particularly undermining the profitability of the European oil industry. Operators such as B.P. have been running their refineries at between two thirds of three quarters of capacity in the past year. In this period alone

steaming on their voyages to reduce operating costs. The cost to the company is expected to be more than \$500,000 a year, but in the present depression operational losses would be greater if the ships were kept in service.

In the past year B.P. has substantially reduced its total fleet. At the end of 1976 it operated 78 of its own tankers and 63 chartered vessels.

It now owns 71 ships of 74 million deadweight tons and operates on period charter a further 55 vessels of 7.8 million tons. It would like to reduce the number of chartered tankers but cannot for the moment as they are all subject to long term contracts.

Meanwhile, in 1976 the company lifted 177 million tons of oil compared to 242 million tons in 1972 before the energy crisis.

Although world-wide 41.5 million dwt. of oil tanker is laid up at present, there is an area of the crude carrier business where there are signs of an improvement in trading conditions. This involves tonnage in the 70,000 to 80,000 dwt. bracket which will be needed to fill gaps in trades to the U.S. where there is a shortage of deep-water ports.

There is also some comfort for oil tanker interests in that orders for new vessels have become almost non-existent. And although the tail of new-buildings contracted during the boom increased the world fleet by 12 million dwt. last year, 1978 deliveries may be offset by scrappings. In 1979, unless there is a sudden increase in orders, the fleet may well even start to shrink.

Another factor is the growing acceptance that tonnage laid up for a period of years — even if it goes into lay-up in good condition — is increasingly unlikely ever to be fit for service again. More than nine million tons of tankers were scrapped in 1977 — a lower figure than 1976 — but it is a process that could well be accelerated.

The future for tankers is very difficult to forecast. In the product market, for instance, overcapacity of refining facilities makes future import flows difficult to predict. And although President Carter's energy plan of last spring has so far had little effect its goal of cutting U.S. oil imports to 300 million tons by 1985 is still a source of anxiety.

The serious surplus of refinery capacity is particularly undermining the profitability of the European oil industry. Operators such as B.P. have been running their refineries at between two thirds of three quarters of capacity in the past year. In this period alone

steaming on their voyages to reduce operating costs. The cost to the company is expected to be more than \$500,000 a year, but in the present depression operational losses would be greater if the ships were kept in service.

In the past year B.P. has substantially reduced its total fleet. At the end of 1976 it operated 78 of its own tankers and 63 chartered vessels.

It now owns 71 ships of 74 million deadweight tons and operates on period charter a further 55 vessels of 7.8 million tons. It would like to reduce the number of chartered tankers but cannot for the moment as they are all subject to long term contracts.

Meanwhile, in 1976 the company lifted 177 million tons of oil compared to 242 million tons in 1972 before the energy crisis.



Tightrope king Wallenda plunges to death

SARASOTA, Florida, (R). — The body of tightrope king Karl Wallenda was flown here yesterday from San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he fell to his death Wednesday during an outdoor performance. Mr. Wallenda's body was accompanied by his widow and two daughters. Mr. Wallenda, 73, was attempting to walk across a cable stretched between two buildings when a strong gust of wind blew him into a car park 60 metres below. Police said he died instantly.

Arabs turn on to chocolate Easter eggs

MERTHYR TYDFIL, Wales, (R). — Arabs who have been snapping up some of Britain's fanciest property and stately homes, now seem to be developing a passion for chocolate Easter eggs. A chocolate manufacturer in South Wales has been inundated with orders for millions of eggs from Port Said, Dubai, Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman. "We can't understand why Easter eggs have suddenly taken off in such a big way over there," said a puzzled company spokesman. "But we are delighted with the orders for three-and-a-half million of our novelty packs that contain anything from one to a dozen Easter eggs."

Former Nixon house is up for sale

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida (AP). — For sale: Beachfront Beauty. Needs work, but just the ticket for discerning buyer with sense of history. Numerous improvements by security-conscious former owner. For \$575,000 you can pick up your own winter hideaway on Key Biscayne with extras such as one-fourth of a belvedere and a second mortgage held by Richard M. Nixon. But don't expect a presidential palace. Where secret service agents once kept a careful eye on comings and goings, now only a large spider guards the front door of the ranch-style home that Nixon sold to Toronto psychiatrist Sherwood Appleton in 1976 for \$390,000. Paint has mildewed, cracked and peeled. Leaves are piled in corners of the yard. Rose bushes are dying. Inside, the once-spotted carpet is soiled. Water from a roof leak has left a dark stain in the guest bedroom said to have been used by Nixon's daughter, Julie, and her husband, David, during their Key Biscayne visits. "Let's face it," says real estate agent Ana Maria Davide, "somebody wants this house, they will put \$100,000 into it. If not, they can't afford it anyway."

Oil tanker overcapacity remains a major headache

Not only are there too many tankers — there are too many refineries as well. But there is some comfort for tanker owners: with scrappings continuing and hardly any new orders being placed, the fleet could start shrinking next year.

By Philip Marvin

LONDON, (R.T.) — It was mainly the 65 million ton increase in demand by the U.S. last year, when imports totalled 430 million tons, which gave an estimated six per cent lift to world-wide seaborne oil movements. And it was also port conditions in the U.S. which ensured an increase in employment for some smaller crude carriers that had begun to look obsolete. This, because of their increasing use for lightening Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCCs) into smaller vessels off the U.S. coast.

But the serious overcapacity in oil tankers which developed from the recession in world trade and the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973 is still a major headache with both governments and banks attempting to keep hard-pressed domestic shipping industries afloat.

Men accused of killing Sibai plead innocent

NICOSIA, March 24 (R). — Two Arabs accused of killing Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's friend and adviser Youssef Sibai said in court here today they were innocent.

The two men, Samir Mohammad Khader, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ali, 26, face a mandatory death sentence if convicted of the murder charge.

Both said in statements from the dock of the heavily-guarded assize court that they had not killed Mr. Sibai, Editor of the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram

Dollar drops further on Japanese exchange

TOKYO, March 24 (R). — The U.S. dollar closed at a record postwar low rate of 228.20 yen on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market today after heavy central bank intervention to prevent a further fall.

The Bank of Japan bought an estimated \$200 million in active trading, dealers said. A total of \$477 million changed hands.

The dollar slumped after opening at 229.20, compared with 230 yen at yesterday's close.

The central bank is now estimated to have bought more than \$3 billion this month to support the ailing U.S. currency.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA)

INVITATION FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION OF SPECIALISED CONTRACTING FIRMS

AWSA invites submission of pre-qualification data by specialised contracting firms which can qualify for the construction of certain civil works and the supply and the installation of equipment in connection with a project for the expansion of treatment facilities for the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA). Pre-qualification data is invited from Jordanian contractors and contractors from countries eligible under AID Geographic Code 941 or joint ventures of such firms who can qualify through experience with projects of similar nature and type.

The works included in this invitation consist of the following items:

1. Supply and installation of sludge digestion tank, storage tank, pipelines and equipment.
2. Sludge drying beds, storage area, pumping station, pipeline and front loaders.
3. Miscellaneous improvements to existing treatment plant.
4. Estimated construction time is 17 months.

The project components described above will be jointly financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the government of Jordan.

The contractor or contractors to whom a contract may be awarded will be paid in U.S. dollars and Jordanian dinars. In submitting pre-qualification data, AID pre-qualification ques-

tionnaire for construction contractors (attachment 2A, chapter 2, handbook 11, TM 11:1) must be filled out completely and submitted with any brochures and additional information and resources. In the event a joint venture seeks pre-qualification, the questionnaire must be supplied with respect to all firms in the joint venture. These forms are available from AWSA in Amman and at AID, Washington. Completed pre-qualification data must be submitted to:

General Manager
Amman Water and Sewerage Authority
P.O. Box 2412
Amman, Jordan

with copy to:

Agency for International Development
NE / CD Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523
Att: Robert Fedel

Envelopes must be clearly marked as follows: "Pre-qualification-Sewage Treatment Facilities".

Pre-qualification data must be received by AWSA no later than May 30, 1978. A short list of qualified contractors will be prepared by AWSA, and all contractors will be advised by July 1, 1978 whether or not they have been qualified and when they will be invited to submit bids.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1978

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are now able to go directly to co-workers and get them to coordinate their jobs with yours so that you have a greater amount of peace. Unite in harmony.

ARIES (March 21 to Apr. 19) Get yourself a new set of friends who can be of greater help to you and not so emotionally trying. A different attitude toward civic work can brighten the picture for you and others.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Improve surroundings so that you will be able to operate more efficiently in the future. Concentrate on happy things.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Try to revise your recreational plans so that you get more enjoyment from them. Special talent you have can be put to greater use also.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try to please your mother. Entertaining is good during the day but not in the evening. Take care of small errands.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good time to be with good friends and kin who mean much to you. Be cooperative with your associates and get fine results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Gain the advice of money experts now since you are practical-minded and can accomplish a good deal. Spend time improving the value and appearance of your home. Be more active than in the recent past.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Put that plan across that will help you to lead a more ideal and satisfying life. Get together with others with partners and accomplish a good deal.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good day to investigate whatever it is you don't understand and come up with the right answers. Show devotion to loved one and be happier.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Ideal time for group work, meetings that can bring you fine benefit. Get in touch with good friends who can make your life richer, more satisfying.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Go directly to bigwigs and gain the backing you need. You can do very well in the public work also, so get involved in it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Look into new interests that can make your life more satisfying and successful. You have fine intuitive ideas regarding international matters, so make good use of them.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use more up-to-date methods and you can keep promises more easily than before. Be more thoughtful of a loved one and gain their affection. Stop letting others impose upon you.

Myth of the "great Latin lover" exploded as sociologists discover "sexual misery"

By David Smith

ROME, (R) — Italians are living in sexual misery, according to two sociologists who have spent two years investigating what they call the "myth of the great Latin lover."

In a forthcoming book, they cite the codes of the tightly-knit Italian family, the teaching of the Roman Catholic church and lack of counselling as the reasons for the widespread sexual frustration they say they have discovered in Italy.

And they have some harsh words for the Italian male. "He is invariably egotistic, selfish, often violent, and only seeking self-satisfaction," says British sociologist Rowena Davis, co-author of the study with Prof. Giampaolo Fabris.

"So is it surprising his partner does not look forward to going to bed?"

Some 4,000 interviews — the authors claim they have made the first scientific study of Italian sexuality — have yielded statistics that surprised even the researchers.

An estimated three million Italians make love in cars for lack of anywhere else... 63 per cent of Italian couples have intercourse only in the traditional position... 60 per cent of Italian women do not use effective contraception.

The majority of couples have never tried oral sex. But, says 27-year-old Miss Davis, one figure stands out in the revelation of the Italian approach to sex.

According to their study, which will be published next month, 62 per cent of women have only one partner in their lives.

In sharp contrast nearly 40 per cent of Italian men have sexual experience with more than 10 women.

"In Italy sex is something to be enjoyed by the man — and endured by the woman," says Miss Davis.

She and Signor Fabris, a professor of sociology at the University of Trento in northern Italy, paint a grim picture of the sexual life of the average Italian couple.

They make love once a week, with little foreplay and invariably quickly. The woman is often concerned about pregnancy, the man disappointed at what he calls her coldness and passivity.

Half the women the authors interviewed said they feigned orgasm but only one in five of their husbands knew that.

"He doesn't satisfy his partner and he doesn't feel satisfied himself," says Prof. Fabris. "That is sexual misery."

The authors enumerate sexual taboos they found among Italians.

They mention the widely-held belief among men that wives should be virgins before marriage and the fear of suggesting different ways of making love because they are "dirty."

One third of the men interviewed said they believed that having sex with a virgin was the supreme sexual experience.

The authors insist that the Italian family — close, paternalistic, often authoritarian — fosters sexual misconceptions.

"In an Italian family, the world is very small," explains Miss Davis. "Hence a notion — like men can do what they like sexually but women cannot — gets carried down from generation to generation with little outside influence."

The Catholic church and its rigorous teaching, making sex primarily the act of procreation and outlawing abortion and artificial methods of contraception, also plays a strong role.

"People may not go to church but they have been indoctrinated from an early age that sex for anything else but procreation is sin," the authors say.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

generation to generation with little outside influence."

The Catholic church and its rigorous teaching, making sex primarily the act of procreation and outlawing abortion and artificial methods of contraception, also plays a strong role.

"People may not go to church but they have been indoctrinated from an early age that sex for anything else but procreation is sin," the authors say.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

generation to generation with little outside influence."

The Catholic church and its rigorous teaching, making sex primarily the act of procreation and outlawing abortion and artificial methods of contraception, also plays a strong role.

"People may not go to church but they have been indoctrinated from an early age that sex for anything else but procreation is sin," the authors say.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

generation to generation with little outside influence."

The Catholic church and its rigorous teaching, making sex primarily the act of procreation and outlawing abortion and artificial methods of contraception, also plays a strong role.

"People may not go to church but they have been indoctrinated from an early age that sex for anything else but procreation is sin," the authors say.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated sexually than their parents. "Young people are having far fewer problems, the gap between men and women is narrowing for them," the study says.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

generation to generation with little outside influence."

The Catholic church and its rigorous teaching, making sex primarily the act of procreation and outlawing abortion and artificial methods of contraception, also plays a strong role.

"People may not go to church but they have been indoctrinated from an early age that sex for anything else but procreation is sin," the authors say.

The study does, however, have findings that allow its authors to conclude that attitudes are changing, even if very slowly.

The research, which covered every region and every age group, shows that sexuality is less repressed in the industrial north than the underdeveloped, poor south.

Young Italians are far more liberated

Young meets SWAPO president to seek Namibia settlement

LUSAKA, March 24 (R). — United States envoy Andrew Young held talks with SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organisation) President Sam Nujoma today, apparently as part of continued Western efforts to find a Namibia settlement. SWAPO is the main guerrilla group fighting a low-key campaign against South Africa's disputed rule of the territory.

Mr. Young and Mr. Nujoma made no comment to reporters when they opened their talks. Over the past 11 months, five Western nations -- the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, and West Germany -- have been conducting inconclusive mediation efforts between SWAPO and South Africa.

The five-nation group has prepared compromise proposals for Namibian independence but it was not known whether these were being presented to Mr. Nujoma today.

Mr. Young will hold informal talks with leaders of black

African frontline states this weekend in a last ditch attempt to avert escalation of fighting in the Rhodesian war. The frontline leaders of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia are due to meet in Dar Es Salaam with Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, joint leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

Announcing his decision to go to Dar Es Salaam for talks with the African leaders, Mr. Young, without going into detail said: "I will try to help them understand the U.S. political situation."

Mr. Young flew into Lusaka on Wednesday from the Tanzanian capital, apparently to promote Western initiatives on Rhodesia and Namibia.

"We have seen more enthusiasm from the frontline states and the Patriotic Front about the Anglo-American proposals than ever before," he told reporters.

Mr. Young also indicated he was hoping South Africa would press Rhodesia's white leaders into new talks rather than face the prospect of Cuban troops on its northern border.

Diplomatic sources say Cuban advisers are already helping to train Mr. Nkomo's Zambia-based guerrillas. Both Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have rejected the internal settlement and have vowed to intensify the guerrilla war.

Israeli invasion forced 265,000 Palestinians, Lebanese to flee homes

BEIRUT, March 24 (R). — The Israeli invasion has forced an estimated 265,000 people to flee their homes in south Lebanon, according to official figures issued here.

The Lebanese government and a United Nations agency, in separate appeals for urgent aid, said the exodus comprised 200,000 Lebanese and 65,000 Palestinian refugees.

The government communique requesting food and medical supplies was circulated to embassies in Beirut.

The U.S. Embassy said the first of at least five plane-loads of American aid arrived in Beirut yesterday. The consignment included tents, blankets and cooking equipment.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) issued a statement appealing for more than \$2 million to help the Palestinians, thousands of whom are without any form of shelter.

The agency said that without immediate assistance, it would have to cut short its food supplies to some 3,000 of the refugees who were being cared for in the port city of Sidon.

The agency said it needed \$30,000 a week to continue its emergency feeding programme in Sidon, where just one tin of corned beef was being given to two refugees alternate days. Test cities have sprung up in Sidon and Beirut to shelter both Lebanese and Palestinians, many of whose homes have been destroyed in the Israeli invasion.

Thousands more refugees have taken over luxury apartments which had been kept empty by landlords seeking foreigners willing to pay high rents.

Influenza restricts Pope from Easter procession

VATICAN CITY, March 24 (R). — Pope Paul, recovering from influenza -- prepared to give a brief television address tonight after an Easter procession which he is unable to lead.

The pontiff, 80, had been scheduled to carry a wooden cross in a procession from the colosseum to nearby Palatine Hill in commemoration of Christ's walk to his crucifixion.

But doctors advised him not to take part and he will instead speak to the faithful on television from his private apartment here.

The Pope will also miss a midnight service tomorrow night but is expected to take part in the main Easter Sunday service.

Extra security guards were on Good Friday duty throughout the old city and east Jerusalem but they appeared to have orders to maintain order unobtrusively.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Cold wind and rain kept many pilgrims away from the processions which passed slowly along the Via Dolorosa, the road traditionally taken by Jesus on his way to Calvary, stopping at each of the 14 stations of the cross.

Muslim shops were closed as their owners observed the Islamic day of rest.

Other pilgrims from oriental churches packed the streets as they marked Palm Sunday, ushering in Holy Week according to the Julian calendar which still governs the dates of their religious festivals.

Prime Minister Konuk of Turkish Cyprus resigns

NICOSIA, March 24 (R). — The Prime Minister of the self-proclaimed Turkish federated state of Cyprus, Necat Konuk, resigned today, the Turkish Cypriot news agency Tak said.

He also quit the ruling National Unity Party but would continue in politics as an independent, the agency said.

It gave no reason for his resignation which it said was given to Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş.

Mr. Konuk was appointed prime minister under the self-styled President Mr. Denktaş after the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus secured 36 per cent of the island for the island's 18 per cent Turkish Cypriot population. Only Turkey recognises the federated state.

Argentina's Peron enters second year of detention

BUENOS AIRES, March 24 (R). — Maria Estela Peron, the former Argentine cabaret dancer who became the world's first woman president, today completed two years in detention with no date for her release or sentence in sight.

Senora Peron faces multiple charges of defrauding official charities during her 21 months in power, which ended on March 4, 1976 when security forces

took power. The military authorities have no plans for bringing her trial to its conclusion and it is almost certain she will never be required to appear in court.

Her only close personal contact is with Senora Nelida Demarco, the wife of one of her former ministers who has in recent months turned herself in to Senora Peron's spokeswoman to the outside world.

1938 to 1978; U.N. forces draw on 30 years experience

By Anthony Goodman

UNITED NATIONS, March 23 (R). — The United Nations, now assembling a peacekeeping force for duty in southern Lebanon, can draw on 30 years' experience in sending troops of military observer missions to world trouble spots.

From the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Africa, and from the lemon groves of Cyprus to the Vale of Kashmir, the U.N., by its physical presence, has tried to douse the flames of war, even if underlying political problems have often remained unresolved.

In the process, the world organisation has developed almost a routine for mounting such operations.

But the cost has been high. A total of 632 officers and men have lost their lives while serving under the U.N. flag since 1948 -- many of them in the Middle East and the Congo.

The mission of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), expected to reach its full strength of 4,000 troops within about a month, could prove one of the most difficult.

Its task is to supervise Israel's withdrawal from the area, prevent a recurrence of fighting, and help restore the Lebanese government's control over an area where rival armed factions have long held sway.

The first U.N. peacekeeping group was the Truce Supervision Organisation in Palestine (UNTSO), set up in 1948 to monitor the original armistice agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbours. The force is still in existence, with 300 officers compared with the original nearly 600.

U.N. forces set up later include: 1956: United Nations Emergency Force, usually referred to as UNEF I, set up by the general assembly after the 1956 Suez campaign. It was withdrawn at Egypt's request on the eve of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

1973: UNEF II set up to patrol buffer zones in the Sinai desert in the wake of the 1973 war, now about 4,200 strong.

May 1974: U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), stationed on the Golan Heights between the Syrian and Israeli armies. Numbering about 1,250 men, it is a hybrid force comprising both military observers and troop contingents.

While observers are usually middle-rank officers -- mostly captains and majors -- seconded from the armies of various U.N. members, peacekeeping forces consist of entire military units such as rifle companies or battalions.

The oldest established military force under the U.N. flag is the peacekeeping force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), formed in 1964 as violence mounted between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities on the Mediterranean island.

It originally comprised more than 6,300 men. Today it numbers about 2,500.

The biggest operation involving the U.N. was in the former Belgian Congo, now called Zaire. It lasted from mid-1960 until mid-1964 and the U.N. force reached a strength of about 20,000.

The operation, known by its French acronym ONUC (Operation des Nations Unies au Congo) was partly a two-pronged military and civilian effort aimed at restoring peace to the newly independent nation, torn by civil war and secession.

The refusal of some countries, including the Soviet Union and France, to pay their share of the heavy costs incurred plunged the world body into a period of financial and political crisis which at one time appeared to threaten its existence.

The Congo operation spotlighted the dangers of a U.N. force functioning in a country ridden with internal divisions and lacking a strong central government.

Some analysts see parallels with the Congo situation in Lebanon today.

In addition to its major peacekeeping operations, the U.N. has spawned a number of lesser known observer missions with exotic-sounding names.

They include UNMOGIP, the U.N. Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan set up in 1948 to monitor the Kashmir ceasefire line; UNIPOM, the short-lived U.N. India-Pakistan Observer Mission set up as an adjunct to UNMOGIP after renewed fighting between India and Pakistan in 1965 (it supervised the ceasefire between the two countries outside Kashmir); and the U.N. Observation Group in Lebanon, set up in 1968 and known as UNOGIL.

UNOGIL, charged with checking on the illegal infiltration into Lebanon of men and arms from Syria, functioned for about six months, with a maximum strength of nearly 600.

Another Middle East observer mission was created in 1963 after the outbreak of civil war in Yemen the previous year with the republican government fighting the deposed royalist faction.

Egyptian troops supported the republican government while the royalists received

aid from Saudi Arabia.

The U.N. Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), with an initial strength of about 200 observers, began monitoring a disengagement agreement in July 1963. But the agreement was largely ignored and UNYOM was pulled out in Sept. 1964.

Throughout the history of U.N. peace-keeping, a major role has been played by traditionally neutral nations, with the Scandinavian countries well to the fore.

Finnish and Swedish troops in Sinai, while Austrians serve with UNDOF on the Golan Heights and with Danes, Finns and Swedes in Cyprus.